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the conservative character of the Maryland men perplexed and disturbed the radicals of Virginia and Massachusetts." The most dramatic events of the period were in connection with "the intercepted letters" from Sir George Germain, and the resulting complications arising from the attempted intervention of the Continental Congress and other parties to effect the arrest of the governor, and the strong resentment of Maryland to all outside interference. In spite of these letters the convention, which met in May, 1776, still expressed in most "extraordinary language" their appreciation of the governor's integrity and service, but at the same time signified "that the Publik quiet and safety require that he leave the Province." They further declared, and this within six weeks of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, that they are firmly persuaded that a "reunion with Great Britain on constitutional principles would most effectually secure the rights and liberties and increase the strength and promote the happiness of the whole Empire."

Thus the "fair and impartial" course of the governor, in large measure, had been instrumental in confining the uprising in Maryland to a contest for the "rights of Englishmen." When his influence was removed, that province immediately joined in the common movement of the other colonies in the broader struggle for the "rights of Man." As a further proof of "the moderation of the colonists" and "the conservative character of the Revolution in Maryland" may be mentioned the fact that the proprietary officials in the loan and land offices continued to exercise their functions until May 15, 1777.

The author has presented a most interesting and valuable study of a neglected field, and has enhanced the value of his contribution by his careful account of the drift of public opinion, which has been possible only through his diligent researches in the newspapers and other controversial literature of the period.

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A General History of the World. By VICTOR DURUY. Translated from the French, thoroughly revised, with an introduction and a summary of contemporaneous history (1848-1898), by Edwin A. Grosvenor, Professor of European History in Amherst College. Pp. xxvi, 744. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1898.

A History of Modern Europe. By FERDINAND SCHWILL, Ph. D., Instructor in Modern History in the University of Chicago. Pp. ix, 434. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL. D., Head Professor of Political Science in the University of

Chicago. Pp. vii, 342. Meadville: The Chautauqua-Century Press, 1898.

Twenty years ago there was scarcely a text-book upon general European history in the English language; to-day there are a dozen touching all or parts of the general subject. Various scholars of acknowledged standing have tried their hands at the task and have produced various books of various merits. Nevertheless, publishers and the professional public are still convinced that there is better work to come, and that while such books as Emerton's "Mediæval Europe" and certain volumes of the "European History Series" stand deservedly high, the work that shall be to the student what Lavisson and Rambaud is to the teacher, remains to be written.

This scarcity of good books for class use, coupled with the laudatory notice in Adams' "Manual of Historical Literature," has roused a special interest during the last few years in Duruy's text-books, which, written twenty-five or thirty years ago, have had great popularity in France. In consequence, three of the best have been translated and published: "History of France" (1889), "History of the Middle Ages" (1891), and "History of Modern Times" (1894). The translator of the last named work, Professor Grosvenor, of Amherst, has seen fit to bring out another of Duruy's manuals, "A General History of the World," to revise it, and to continue the narrative to 1898. In many respects this work is a good specimen of Duruy's methods. It is characterized by his broad historical knowledge and is one of the best general outlines that we have of the world's history, being far superior to Myers, and possessing points of advantage over Fisher's "Outlines," though it is, on the other hand inferior to Sanderson's recent "History of the World." As a text-book it has the defect of all Duruy's minor work, in lacking proportion and a sense of the relative importance of the different parts of the subject, and contains often a great deal more detail than the preparatory student needs to know.

Professor Grosvenor says that he has thoroughly revised the work. To test this revision I have turned to the feudal period. On page 219, Professor Grosvenor accepts Duruy's statement that feudalism was first officially recognized by the treaty of Kierry(*sic*)-sur-Oise, a view which was prevalent twenty-five years ago, but which has been disproved absolutely by Bourgeois and Fustel de Coulanges. On page 259 he leaves the uncorrected statement that the Norman levy in England consisted of sixty thousand knights, though Mr. Round has shown conclusively that this is a "venerable fable," and that the number can scarcely have exceeded, even if it reached, five

thousand. On page 260 he leaves untouched the old interpretation of Section 3 of the Constitutions of Clarendon, which Professor Maitland has re-read so admirably that there is not a question as to the truth of his rendering. On page 262 he has permitted the statement to stand that the parliament of Simon de Montfort was completely representative, though Professor Grosvenor ought to know that this body contained but five earls and eighteen barons and representatives from those towns only that had aided de Montfort at Lewes. These matters are not trivialities, and if Professor Grosvenor has succeeded no better in revising the remainder of Duruy's work, which, written many years ago, stands in great need of revision, the value of his translation is very materially impaired. Of his own part in extending the volume it is unnecessary to speak at length. It is a good outline, though the style may be characterized as a dead level of simple sentences, and the treatment shows neither originality nor enthusiasm. The only part of it that is really well handled is the account of the late war with Spain.

Dr. Schwill's work is a much less ambitious undertaking than that of Professor Grosvenor, and essays to deal only with the period since the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is in fact a continuation by the junior member of Thatcher and Schwill's "The Middle Ages." Why the great era of the Renaissance and Reformation is broken in two by these volumes is hard to understand; such treatment betrays a singular misconception of the character of the great transitional period. The Middle Ages closed with the reigns of Frederic II. of the Empire, Philip the Rash of France, Edward I. of England, and the pontificate of Boniface VIII. Dr. Schwill should have begun with the Renaissance, or if he desired to treat modern history proper, with the reign of Henry IV. in France. His narrative is in the main a conventional treatment of the subject, and shows little evidence either of extensive acquaintance with recent literature or of special insight into the meaning or tendency of events. The story is pleasantly, though not always accurately, told, and is entirely wanting in suggestive and inspiring touches. Generally speaking, it runs along the surface, never getting very far below; it consequently lacks all organic unity. Nothing shows this better than the last two paragraphs in the book. After Dr. Schwill has finished his chapters on the nineteenth century, he bethinks himself of two matters that "deserve a passing mention." And what are these? The emancipation of the serfs in Russia in 1861 and the uprising of the Poles in 1863! How Dr. Schwill has managed to present the history of Russia after the Crimean war and the diplomacy of Bismarck in 1863, without mentioning these

vitally important events in their proper places, is one of the aspects of his work which shows how superficial his treatment often is. Dr. Schwill's work fills a gap, but we still await the book which in a scholarly, interesting and suggestive manner shall present to preparatory and college students the progress of European history from the Renaissance to the present.

Professor Judson's "Europe in the Nineteenth Century" is not new, for it was published originally in 1894, and as no attempt has been made to bring it up to date and only here and there has an event been added to show that any revision has taken place, one wonders why the present reprint bears the date 1898. Nothing is said of Italy after 1871; no event of French history after 1886, except the election of the presidents, is mentioned; nothing is said of German history since the retirement of Bismarck. A page is devoted to English history since 1894 and another to that of Russia, but the treatment is inadequate in both instances, and in the latter case is vitiated by the statement that under Nicolas II. no material change of policy has been undertaken. Such important events as the establishment of a fifth electoral class in Austria (Cis-Lithuania) and the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are passed by entirely. In truth, Professor Judson's little book is not history at all. It is a kind of political view of certain aspects of nineteenth century history, containing many interesting comments, but often marred by newspaper judgments and hasty conclusions.

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The Rise and Growth of American Politics. By HENRY JONES FORD. Pp. viii, 409. Price, \$1.50. New York : The Macmillan Company, 1898.

"The cardinal principle of American politics is that party organization is the sole efficient means of administrative union between the executive and legislative branches of the government, and whatever tends to maintain and perfect that union makes for orderly politics and constitutional progress." This sentence is an admirable summary of the conclusions reached by Mr. Ford in his study into one side of the unwritten constitution of the United States. The framers of the government attempted the impossible when they sought to found a progressive government upon a system of checks and balances. That ideal would have resulted in confusion and inefficiency. From the first a leader with the force of the government behind him was necessary if any progress was to be made, and in the absence of any